MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL. THE

ESTABLISHED 1840.

MEMPHIS, TENN. TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1878.

VOL XXXVII-NUMBER 70

CLOSING RATES Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 6d. Memphis cotton, 10 1-8c. New Orleans cotton, 10 3-8c. New York cotton, 10 7-8c. New York gold, 101 1-8.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICE, | WASHINGTON, March 26, 1 a.m. For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, scarmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, southeasterly winds, and stationary or falling barometer.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

occupation of all positions conquered from Turkey, which will be held until the peace congress decides the justice of Servia's claims.

THE sultan of Turkey has publicly com plimented Osman Pasha, expressing his heroic defense of Plevna. A public demonstration is arranged for Osman's return to the news of the disaster, immediately diswarmest admiration and gratitude for his

inquiry into the title of the Texas and Pacific railway company (Morrison's) to six hun-

What is said to be the most disastrous fire ever experienced in that city, broke out in Philadelphia at a late hour last night, causing a loss estimated at one million dol lars. The crowded state of our columns pre. | boxes that were floating down the channel. vents the publication of details.

A SPECIAL dispatch from Lake Charles, Louisiana, received at New Orleans yesterday, speaking of the log suits pending before the United States courts, says that violations of the Federal and State laws by the government agent and his associates can be proven that will startle the American people.

A VIENNA correspondent says the full text of the treaty of San Stefano has renewed a boy. The following is strong anti-Russian feeling there. There is no difference of opinion about the real meaning of the treaty. It is not Russian preponderance, but Russian rule in European Turkey, and it is just because such alteration as would remove this feature, would entirely deatroy the treaty, that less confidence is felt in the efficacy of the congress since its publication. While Count Andrassy will demand a revision of the entire treaty, he will decline to do so in combination with England, because their interest is not identical.

SENATOR' Howe's speech, made in the United States senate yesterday, though based upon the proposition to have the President tell all he knew about the charges passed the Lezard, county of Cornwall, and against Judge Whitaker, of New Orleans, was devoted almost wholly to the proclaiming of his own intensely Republican sentiments, which are clearly exemplified in his bitter opposition to the removal of the bayonet rule from the southern States, bridled mendacity, I would like to see the man bold enough to assert that any senator for instructions. or combination of senators ever dictated the course of President Grant. Should a man ever be called to the Presidency so pussillanimous that he cannot discriminate between advice and dictation, the sooner he quits the White House and lets himself for a coachman, the sooner he will let himself for that calling for which his temper best fits him."

THE weather problem, from a frost or a snow standpoint, is of great importance to the compromise jointly urged by the masters the people residing in this section of country.

North of England from workers had rejected the compromise jointly urged by the masters and their own delegates. The original design admits his mistake as to the necessity admits that he was aware that the extra At New York the thermometer indicated 18 deg. on Sunday afternoon, with high wind and snow; at Syracuse a snow-storm was prevailing; at Montreal, Canada, a snow-storm raged fiercely, and it was freezing hard; at Watertown, New York, eight capital prize of twenty-five hundred dollars, vice after striking them from the rolls; inches of snow fell, and it was still snowing Sunday night; at Buffalo, New York, it was snowing heavily. Desiring to keep the readers of the APPEAL posted on the weather check on the Louisiana national bank on presented that the smount was promptly paid by a check on the Louisiana national bank on presented that the smound of the tighted of the company in New York city, and that the amount was promptly paid by a check on the Louisiana national bank on presented the company in New York city, and that they should be placed on a roll when the foliation of the tighted at the company in New York city, and that they should be placed on a roll when the foliation of the tighted at the company in New York city, and that they should be placed on a roll when the foliation of the tighted at the company in New York city, and that they should be increased. (Pages 59, 210, 212, 354.) probabilities, especially the movements of the Arctic wave, which has just passed over the localities above mentioned, we append the localities above mentioned, we append the opinion of Sergeant Wm. M'Elroy, of the names are never published without special signal service, who kindly furnishes the fol- permission.

sifaippi valley, lower lake region and Ohio valley, was remarkable. At Davenport the valley, was remarkable. At Davenport the fall was 29 deg.; Dubuque, 29 deg.; Keokuk, 25 deg.; Cincinnati, 30 deg., and Pittsburg, 38 deg. At the two latter snow was reported falling at four o'clock in the afternoon. In fact, the decrease was very large all through the northwest, but greatest at the places mentioned. This morning's (Monday) reports show that the polar wave reached Louisville and Nashville, with a slight touch here, the temperature this morning showing a decrease of 16 ture this morning showing a decrease of 16 deg. from that of yesterday. At Louisville it was 5 deg. below treezing, so that if fruit was as far advanced as in this latitude it has suffered a mortal hurt. Nash-WAR DET'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARRY, Morbay, March 25, 1878, 1908 p.m. |

Fines of Observation, Bar, Ther. Dir. | Force. gr.

Galveston... 29.80 67 S. Fresh. Clear. Indianola ... 29.90 67 S.E. Fresh. Clear. Louisville ... 30.00 42 S.E. Gentle. Clear. Memphis ... 30.00 45 S.E. Gentle. Clear. New Orleans ... 29.90 63 S.E. Gentle. Clear. W. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

W. M'ELROY is greatly in excess, being 60 deg., while March, 1875, was 50 deg., 1876, 47 deg.; 1877, 50 deg. The rain-fall is deficient, being only 2 83 inches to date, while that of the cor-

BRITISH VESSEL. LONDON, March 24.-The admiral com manding at Portsmouth telegraphs the fol-lowing particulars received from the coast guard at Ventnor. "The Eurydice capsized off Dunnose Head at half-past four o'clock this afternoon in a sudden squall. One boy and a seaman were saved. Other advices inpatched a steamer to the scene of the wreck. Representative Hewitt introduced in the house yesterday a resolution authorizing inquiry into the title of the Texas and Pa of the Eurydice disaster gives the number on Worth and El Paso.

picked up by a passing schooner, after being in the water over an hour, but all have died except two. It is not probable that any others were saved, as a strong ebb-tide was run-ning. The Eurydice was under full sail The survivors say they they saw the ship suck down many as she sank.

LATER PARTICULARS. LONDON, March 25.-At four o'clock in London, March 25.—At four o clock in the alternoon, when off Dunnose, and proceeding under full sail, a squall struck the Eurydice, and she capsized, and sank immediately. The schooner Emma, passing the Eurydice at the time, rescued five persons, including Lieutenant Francis H. Tabor, after they had been an hour in the water. Three of these died, so that the only survivors of the disaster are Benjamin Cuddeford, an able seaman, and Sydney Fletcher, a first-class boy. The following is

CUDDEFORD'S STATEMENT: "The ship capsized in a squall and snow-storm, about four o'clock in the afternoon, when five miles from Dunnose. There were when he mies from Dunnose. There were over three hundred persons on board, all of whom, except myself and Fletcher, were, I believe, lost. I was one of the last on the ship. Captain Hare was near me when she went down, after capsizing, and she carried when the squall came on, and, therefore, we will be sure to be picked up.' I was more than an hour in the water, being a first-rate swimmer, and very many of my comrades cried to me for help. I tried to assist two or three, but at last there were four clinging to me, and I was obliged to kick them off. Our ship left Bermuda three weeks ago. We most southern point of Great Britain vesterday, and expected to anchor at Spit-head about five o'clock in the afternoon."

SPRUNG A LEAK AT SEA. New York, March 25 .- The returned United States sloop-of-war Wyoming, J. C. Watson commander, hence for Havre, with goods for the Paris exposition, on the six-teenth instant, when five hundred miles out, and his bitter epposition to President Hayes and his so-called southern policy. In drawing a comparison be- proach of heavy head-winds and an increase tween Grant's administration and that of Hayes, he said: "Even in these times of unfor repairs, which can be completed in two days. The captain has gone to Washington

> A LONG-FELT want to the community has been a paper which, while giving the latest fashion notes from abroad, should, at the same time, contain interesting and instruct-ing reading matter, social notes, household hints, and, in fact, should be a thoroughlyequipped family paper. Andrews' Bazar fully supplies this need, as the voice of the press proclaims. Published by W. R. Andrews, Cincinnati.

The dispatches of Sunday indicated cold mand was for a ten to seventeen per cent. re- sity, admits that he was aware that the extra weather and snow at more northern points. duction. The question will now be submitted force under the forty-fourth congress was auto arbitration.

NEW ORLEANS, February 18, 1878. The undersigned certifies that he held for sentation of the ticket at the office of the

A. JUMONVILLE, Runner Louisiana National Bank.

DOORKEEPER POLK.

Strong Probability that his Office will be Declared Vacant, his Duties to be Devolved upon the Sergeant-at-Arms until his Sucessor is Appointed,

Victim of Old-Time Abuses, he i Neither Guilty of Corruption nor Malfeasance in Office-Majority and Minority Reports to be Submitted to the House

Full Text of Both Reports-Mr. Polk's Defense-His Dismissal will be under Circumstances that will neither Taint his Name with Disgrace nor Dishonor.

Washington, March 24.—The case of Doorkeeper John W. Polk will come up in the house on Tuesday for final disposition, and the chances now are that his office will be declared vacant, and the duties of it be The funeral of the late Hor. John Allison, register of the treasury, took place at Pittsburg, yesterday, with imposing ceremonies.

283 inches to date, while that of the corresponding month in 1875 was 8.60 inches; 1876, 1103 inches, and in 1877, 4.24 inches. Though we only have six days yet the rainfact of the treasury, took place at Pittsburg, yesterday, with imposing ceremonies. the resolution of the majority of the committee. Colonel Polk has been more unfortunate than any of his predecessors. Elected to office at a time when Washington was besieged by an army of needy applicants, in numbers at least double that of any former period—of temperature as will bring the heaviest kind of clothing and hot fires into requisition, and then good-bye fruit. I have stated the facts, but make no predictions, not possessing Prof. Tice's mirror."

HORRORS OF THE SEA.

HORRORS OF THE SEA. **ANOTHER CROSS CHAPTERS AND HEAVEST AND H that he stole any money, made away with any, or misapplied any funds. And yet these are the principal charges against him, as will be seen rom the following resolution of the house under which the committee undertook the inestigation of the case: On motion of Mr. John H. Baker, the fol-

lowing was agreed to:
WHEREAS, It is alleged that John W.
Polk, the doorkeeper of the house, has employed sixty-three persons in the service of the house in excess of the number authorized by law; and whereas it is alleged that men have been employed by said doorkeeper who were not borne on the roll of employes, and others have been continued in service after

sustained, the majority of the committee in their report nowhere assuming that they were; on the contrary, admitting the fourth to be untrue, and leaving their decision as to the third to be inferred. The following is the

full text of THE MAJORITY REPORT: Your committee on reform in the civil vith her a large number of men clinging to her, or were drawn down in the vortex. A man near me said: 'A vessel was close by against John W. Polk, the doorkeeper of the house, having had the same under careful and patient consideration, most respectfully

That it has caused to be brought before it

the following conclusions:

First—That during the extra session of this congress the said doorkeeper did employ or permit to act as messengers, pages, and laborers in and about the house of representatives, in excess of the number authorized by law, and over and above the so-called cloak-room men who clean this hall, sixty-odd per-sons. (Mis. Doc. 36, page 392.) This was done with the full knowledge that such ex-

In extenuation, Mr. Polk pleaded the nepress proclaims. Published by W. R. Andrews, Cincinnati.

So far as known up to Saturday night, the North of England iron workers had rejected North of England iron workers had a force under the doorkeeper, sentatives had a force under the doorkeeper, according to members, equal to the force emunder former congresses, and specifically under former congresses, and specifically under former congresses, and specifically under former congresses, and the pressure legation; and that William H. Holt, and provide the new congresses had a force under the doorkeeper, according to members, equal to the force emunder former congresses, and specifically under former congresses, and the first all the force of t thorized by resolution (page 315), and corrects his statements as to pressure from mem-

bers. (Page 106.) Second—That up to a late day in this ses-

Third-That he employed on the floor of Third—That he employed on the moor of the house during the session in December fifty-six pages, just double as many as the law warrants; and although he had made up his page-roll on the third of the month (pages 87, 88), the boys thereon being notified with the demands and supposed necessities of the house and its committees, and the best formulation of the house and its committees, and the best formulation of the house and its committees, and the best formulation of the house and its committees, and the best formulation of the house and its committees, and the best formulation of the house and its committees, and the best formulation of the house and its committees, and the best formulation of the house and its committees. of the fact (pages 88, 277), yet when the house and its committees, and the behouse took its recess he made a ficticious pay-

\$40 each. To justify this anomalous roll to the committee of accounts, he represented that the boys on the roll for the last half of the month were to be his regular pages (page 372); yet on the January roll are found eleven of the pages who had been dropped on the fifteenth of December. (Page 71.) In extenuation, Mr. Polk pleads the poverty of the boys, the urgent appeals of parents and friends, the consent of the pages to their being so paid, and that it was "a work of charity." (Pages 303, 308, 312)

Fourth—That he has continuously employed one mail and two riding pages over and above the number authorized by law, stating that they were indispensable (pages)

extenuation, Mr. Polk pleads the poverty of the boys, the urgent appeals of parents and friends, the consent of the pages to their being so paid, and that it was "a work of charity." (Pages 303, 308, 312)

Fourth—That he has continuously employed one mail and two riding pages over and above the number authorized by law, stating that they were indispensable (pages 88, 371), and that "the gentleman who framed the law" (the one fixing pages) probably knew nothing about the management of the pages of the house or the necessities of the case" (page 127).

Fifth—That the doorkeeper placed upon the soldiers' roll men who had never been in the army (pages 98, 43, 180). One of them,

er's services; and permitted several of them

er's services; and permitted several of them to hire substitutes to perform their entire work, they drawing the full salaries and paying their substitutes about one-fifth thereof (pages 190, 193, 135, 236, 249, and 325).

Eighth—That he "created an office" at a high salary, without precedent, on the door-keeper's rolls, for the purpose of making a place for a gentleman who could not accept a twelve hundred dollar place, for "it would not support him."

Ninth—That his manner of making up his rolls was such that employes would find out

that Mr. Polk is positively interested in any claims now pending in congress. The Neufchatel paving company owes him an unsettled balance, and has a bill for its relief before the house (pages 116 to 118), but he claims to have no interest in it. In connectical interest in the facts brough claims from you tion with this company, prior to the second session of the forty-fourth congress, Mr. Polk seems to have employed, or continued in employ, a man because of his pretended claim to influence with a congressman. (Pages 118

the things herein set forth, but in ex-tenuation pleads the necessities of his they had been dismissed and dropped from said roll; and whereas it is alleged that said doorkeeper has been guilty of corruption and malfeasance in office, required employes under him to pay to other employes a part of the salary to which they were entitled by law, as a condition of their appointment or law, as a condition of their appointment or as early as practicable whether or not it was sufficient, and in no event to add to it until retention in office; and whereas it is alleged that he is interested in claims and bills now pending or about to be brought before the

Chairman of the Committee on Reform in the Civery Co.

This is very severe, but, as I have said, it is unjust. There is apparent, all through it, circumstances, is peculiarly unjust. Colonel Polk, admitting that he did wrong as alleged in the first two "whereases" of the indictadopted January 31, 1878, directing it to inquire into the matters and things alleged against John W. Polk, the doorkeeper of the house, having had the same under careful upon the house more severe than any that upon the house more severe than any that his failings can rightfully draw down upon him. The weight of the evidence and ad-That it has caused to be brought before it all persons whose testimony it has reason to believe would bear materially upon the subject (see Mis. Doc. No. 36), and has come to the following conclusions:

First—That during the extra session of the committee in a spirit of almost hostility, and ended in a verdict, as the minority report shows, having no relation to the charges the committee was empowered to investigate. The following is

The undersigned, a minority of the comstrained to differ from the majority in the re-

expectancy of pay by the action of the house,

has not been guilty of corruption in office, or guilty of other malfeasance than the employment of persons in excess of the number required by law; and he is expressly exoneras a condition of their appointment or reten-And as to the fourth and last, that they are unable to find from the evidence that John W. Polk, doorkeeper, is interested in claims

and bills pending or about to be brought before the house for action.

is stating that they were indispensable (pages 88, 371), and that "the gentleman who framed the law" (the one firing pages) probably knew nothing about the management of the pages of the house or the necessities of the case" (page 127).

Fifth—That the doorkeeper placed upon the soldiers' roll men who had never been in the army (pages 98, 43, 180). One of them, "a boy," put on the roll for January in order to give him his pay," and be cause there was "a vacancy on that roll for ansault and battery; and a bench especially ground be likely to do this, although in that case their was dropped on the tenta, and his mane was replaced on the pay-roll the last of the month, to enable him to draw the pay.

ist, got no pay for the first half of January; another was dropped on the fitteenth, and a third was dropped on the tenth, and his name was replaced on the pay-roll the last of the month, to enable him to draw the pay, which he did, and, on the request of Mr. Polk, paid it over to the man who had taken his place, but who was not qualified for the roll (pages 34, 50, 51, 35, 183).

Sixth—That the doorkeeper did receive money from two of his employes to be paid over to a third, who had been promised one or the other of their places, for the purpose of making his salary equal to the one promised one or the other of their places, for the purpose of making his salary equal to the one promised one or the other of their places, for the purpose of making his salary out of his labored for the threat the transaction (pages 157, 175, 178).

Seventh—That while complaining of the insufficiency of his laborers to do other than laborers of the force, he detailed some of his laborers to do other than laborers of the resolution of his laborers to do other than laborers of the resolution to make the transaction (pages 157, 175, 178).

Seventh—That while complaining of the misufficiency of his laborers to do other than laborers to do other than laborers to do other than laborers of the resolution to make the transaction (pages 157, 175, 178).

Seventh—That while complaining of the misufficiency of his laborers to do other than laborers are services; and permitted several of them more than a there is not one general the other mand of the meased and or mand there is not one lead the desired who, if he had with mand of the meased the dand of which the power of the base and there is not on this committee who, if he had with meased to admit, is and or th motives. No corruption being shown nor even charged in the report of the majority, directly, it would be a grievous wrong against Polk to adopt the majority report. Respectfully submitted.

worked great injustice.

Tenth—That the testimony does not show before the committee in defense of his action

POLK'S REMARKS. I respectfully ask your honorable committee for a fair and impartial consideration of the facts brought forth during this trial. I claim from you no justification of any illegal act of mine if you cannot find it in my inexperience, my motives and the embarrass-ments that beset me, trusting, as I do, to your discrimination between evil motives and errors of the head, bearing in mind the in-cessant importunities that harrassed me day and night. I will further ask you not to Mr. Polk does not deny the major part of overlook two important reasons for this neverceasing pressure upon me for appointments to the few places under my control:

First-The number and distress of the applicants. Second—The small amount of Federal pa-tronage in the gift of the Democratic party, there being but about two hundred positions, one half of which are in the doorkeeper's

retention in office; and whereas it is alleged that he is interested in claims and bills now pending or about to be brought before the house for action; therefore,

Resolved, That the committee on reform in the civil-service be, and it is hereby, directed to inquire into the several matters and things so as aforesaid alleged against said doorkeeper, and to report at any time to this house whether said doorkeeper is guilty of any of said alleged acts. And the committee is authorized to send for persons and papers.

The two first "whereases" are correct. The sixty-three persons employed as alleged in the first were paid by order of the house, and the first were paid by order of the house, and the offense was thus condoned, if not participated in by the house. As to the second, it is true, and Colonel Polk deserves censure because it is true. But the third and fourth "whereases" are not true, and have not been sustained, the majority of the committee in the doorkeeper's sufficient, and in no event to add to it until authorized so to do by resolution of the house of not lat was sufficient, and in no event to add to it until authorized so to do by resolution of the house of palpable wild and no rewest to add to it until authorized so to do by resolution of the house in claims and bills now as sufficient, and in no event to add to it until authorized so to do by resolution of the department of the house. The general depression of business through-out that no rawness in office and no custom can be set up in defense of apalpable wild and no restrict that no rawness in office and no custom can be set up in defense of apalpable wild and no restrict that no rawness in office and no custom can be set up in defense of apalpable wild and no restraint shown by Mr. Polk, his open violation of known law. The utter disregard to the custom business through-out the custom problem of legal restraint shown by Mr. Polk, his open violation of known law, to say nothing of his inefficiency as shown throughout the custom problem of legal department of the house. the forty-third congress, miscellaneous document No. 10, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, was \$162,680 44. The appropriation made for the same service, for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, is, in all, \$105,210, showing a reduction of \$57,-470 44 in favor of the present congress over the forty-third. The amounts paid by spe-cial resolutions out of the contingent fund of the house are not estimated for either con-gress. The forty-fourth congress appropria-ted for the current fiscal year, for the doorkeeper's department of the house, \$105,210, which includes \$12,250 for folding public documents. The appropriation for the same employes and uses in the senate is \$100,389, making the cost to each representative \$304 80, and to each senator \$1320 09— over one thousand dollars more to each senator than to each representative. From the letter of the secretary of the treasury, transmitting estimates of the legislative expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, it will be seen that the expenses of the government for each senator is \$5830 87, and for each representative, \$1523 77, making the legislative expenses of the house \$4302 10 less to each member than to each senator.

done with the full knowledge that such excess was without warrant of law (pages 77 and 78), and was not discontinued even after he had learned that the committee of accounts would not justify his acts in the prem ises, and would not make provisions for the payment of such illegal force. (Pages 361-895.) His manner of making appointments was such that he did not know the number employed or who had claims for services; the result whereof was, that the sum of money voted by the house December 16th, to pay this extra force, and which was based upon data furnished the committee of accounts by him, proved insufficient to pay all who had claims under him for services rendered, and they were forced to submit to a reduction of twenty per cent. from the pay they supposed the mesulve were forced to submit to a reduction of the forty-fourth congress, employed and paid by the house of representatives, an extra force of forty-seven persons, at a cost of \$8952 21, or \$97.38 per diem while employed. The extra force employed by me for the called seeing the number authorized by law, who, together with others serving without employment or appointment by him, amounted to the number authorized by law, who, together with others serving without employment or appointment by him, amounted to the number authorized by law, who, together with others serving without employment or appointment by him, amounted to the number authorized by law, who, together with others serving without employment or appointment by him, amounted to the number authorized by law, who, together with others serving without employment or appointment by him, amounted to the number accounts by him, proved insufficient to pay all who had claims under him for services rendered, and they were forced to submit to a reduction of the house, adopted December 1877, under the supervision of the owner. 1877, having communicated by me and some twelve others, paid under that the second service of the forty-fourth congress, do the forty-fourth congress, do the forty-fourth congres Exhibit on page 129 of the printed testimony committee on accouts; that this employment was notorious and public, Polk, on the ninth of November, 1877, having communicated the fact to the chairman of the committee on appropriations.

At Bloomsbury, Pennsylvania, yesterday, the Molly Maguires, M'Hugh, Hester and would continue to harrass the house and committee on accounts. If the house of representatives had a force under the doorkeeper, ployed by said John W. Polk, doorkeeper, who were not borne on the roll of employes, who were not borne on the roll of employes, according to members, equal to the force employed.

At Bloomsbury, Pennsylvania, yesterday, the Molly Maguires, M'Hugh, Hester and Tully, were hung. M'Hugh said on the scaffold that if he had taken good advice he would not be on the scaffold. He and Tully had their necks broken—Hester died from strangulation. The bodies were taken charge that the rules and pass the bill to authorservice after being dropped from the roll, in presented as an argument in favor of an increase of the messenger force in the house, for I now believe, since the hall has been As to the third, that said John W. Polk transferred to the sergeant-at-arms, the force is quite sufficient. I am free to acknowledge I was mistaken about the number of messengers necessary. In connection with the toregoing facts, which I offer ated from the charge of requiring employes under him to pay other employes a part of the salary to which they are entitled by law ments, on the first of November, 1877. I also beg your consideration of the practices which, from long use and loose legislation, have grown almost into law, which, to say the least, are vexatious and a source of great embarrassment to the officer at the head of my department. I now most respectfully ask this honorable committee to consider what

from the government printing office is repeated. You have all the facts about the page-roll for December before you in the testimony. I have but little to say on that subject. When I discharged all the boys on the fifteenth of December, one-half of them finally, the other twenty-eight with the promise of reappointment on the first of Jan-

I have said above that Mr. Polk has strong friends on the floor of the house, and he has, but they will not count in such numbers as to make a majority over the Republicans and such Democrats as have declared against him or as may be influenced by the report and persuasions of the majority to sustain this report and help carry their recommendation. I think, therefore, there is no hope for Mr. Polk. He will be voted out of office, and very unjustly. But in voting him out of office, the house cannot injure him to the extent he dreaded of bringing disgrace upon his

excursion to Hot Springs, Arkansas. The doctors, no doubt, will gladly avail themselves of this generous offer to take a little recreation by visiting this wonderful and famed watering place. They will then see for themselves how much nature there promises toward the relief of a number of "ills that flesh is heir to." This will be not only highly interesting to them, but will be of great adventage in knowing how much to promise vantage in knowing how much to promise their patients by a sojourn at this laboratory of nature. As we are informed, the society will hold its session on Tuesday and Wednesday. After its business is concluded, on Wednesday night the members will be entertained by a grand banquet at the Peabody hotel. The excursion to Hot Springs will start on Thursday. Tickets on railroads in Tennessee have been extended until the tenth of April to enable those attending the meeting of the society to make the excursion.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

At Derby Line, Vermont, fifteen inches snow fell yesterday. The foreclosure sale of the Erie railway has been postponed thirty days. No more goods will be received at Brooklyn navy-yard for the Paris Exposition. Sixty-three bodies, victums of the late Huron disaster, were received at Norfolk, Virginia, yesterday, en route for Anapolis.

Huron disaster, were received at Norfolk, Virginia, yesterday, en route for Anapolis.

George P. Bamler, of Cincinnati, one of the principal officers of the Kentucky Central railroad, died yesterday at Paris, France, of gout of the heart.

At Wheeling, West Virginia, yesterday, John Milan was burned to death in the hay loft of John Butterfield's stable, whither he had gone to sleep.

Jerry Wells, of Riverhead, Long Island.

Jerry Wells, of Riverhead, Long Island, who failed for over five thousand dollars, has offered to compound with his creditors at twenty cents on the dollar.

der the constitution, the President had but one plain duty to discharge, and that was to ascertain whether the constituted tribunals of Louisiana had declared Packard to be gover-At Chicago, on Sunday, a wind-storm pre-vailed, doing great damage to lake shipping. A Scotchman named Duncan was blown from the scow Minnie Carlett, and was drowned. The creditors of John T. Henry, Curran & Co., of New York, agreed to accept thirty-seven and a half cents on the dollar. Ten per cent. cash or thirty days, and remainder in six and twenty-four months.

Louisiana had declared Packard to be governor; if so, then to defend his authority
to the extent of his ability when
legally required so to do. If they
had not so declared, then it was
equally his duty, not merely to have withheld all support of Packard's pretence, but
to have given all required support to the
claim of Packard's rival. It was his duty to have done that, not merely on the twentieth of April, but to have done it on the fourth of March, immediately on his assuming the office of President, and if he found it his con-Yesterday afternoon, in Thirtieth street New York, J. T. Moore was robbed of thirtyfive thousand dollars in Missouri Pacific rail-road bonds, by a thief who was subsequently captured and sent to the Tombs in default of

eight thousand dollars bail.

A New York dispatch says the Western Union telegraph company refuses to pay the balance due as settlement with the Atlantic and Pacific telegraph company under the pooling agreement, because of the suit brought against the company by Mr. Benedict to cancel the compact between the companies.

Last night G. M. Weiman of Columbus Last night G. M. Weiman, of Columbus, Ohio, patentee of Weiman's pump and proprietor of the steam-pump works, was shot and killed by his father, who immediately committed suicide. Business complications, a dissolution of partnership and a law-suit were the causes. Both men had large fam-

Democrat to a place in his cabinet (referring to Postmaster-General Key), handled Secre-tary Schurz without gloves, and ridiculed the President's civil-service reform. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in silver bars were received from Europe on Saturday, and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars additional have been forwarded to the Philadelphia mint for subsidiary coinage. The steamer City of Berlin brought over two hundred and fifty thousand dellars in silver

BURNETT'S COCOAINE allays irritation, re-

moves all tendency to dandruff, and invigorates the action of the capillaries in the highest degree. The cocoaine has earned a deserved reputation for promoting the growth and preserving the beauty of the human hair. Ladies dressing their hair elaborately for the evening will find that it imparts a healthy natural gloss to the hair, and will one hundred dollars the secretary of the cause it to retain its shape for hours. PHILADELPHIA, April 16, 1877.

After using your cocoaine for a few months I have a thick growth of new hair. ALEXANDER HENRY.

GENTLEMEN-One year ago my hair com

menced falling out until I was almost bald.

ADDITIONAL BIVER NEWS. LOUISVILLE, March 25 .- Weather cloudy and warm. River falling, with 9 feet 1 inch

CINCINNATI, March 25-Night-River 19 lowing information:

A dispatch from Volo says that the Turks over the lower lakes and extended southward to the Ohio valley, has passed to the one of the Ohio valley, has passed to the other twenty-eight raging over the St. Lawrence river. Yesterday the fall of temperature in the upper Mis-

WASHINGTON.

The Senate Regaled with Howe's Declaration of Extreme Republicanism and Opposition to President Hayes, his Cabinet, his Policy Toward the South and his Civil-Service Re-

it is held that the confiscation act of 1862 applies only to the property of persons who thereafter might be guilty of an act of disloyalty and treason, and excludes from its operation the property of persons who, previous to its passage, may have committed such acts, leaving the door open to them to return to their allegiance without molestation for past offenses, and that the joint resolution passed in explanation and limitation of that law, as proved at the same time, and which is to be construed in connection with it, as part of it removes all doubt on this point, declaring, as it does, that the law shall be so construed as to not apply to any act or acts done prior that the law shall be so construed as to not apply to any act or acts done prior to its passage; hence, when Ex-Secretary-of-War Conrad, being, in May, 1862, prior to the passage of the act, engaged in rebellion, a member of the Confederate congress, giving constant aid and comfort to the insurrectionary government, at that date conveyed the property to his sons. The title thereto could not be affected by the subsequent act of confiscation, and the subsequent proceedings of confisca-

A. P. Curry Testifles in Relation to Arkansas Mail Contracts-An Important Decision by the Supreme Court.

dictment nolle prossed a year ago was for

say that he had received such information; but he had also been told that defalcation

number of others of no importance. The ac-

tion was taken by the attorney-general in the

the nolle pros of Whitaker's case had some-

thing to do with the political events in Louis-

Senator Howe said he would not be sur-prised if that should turn out to be a fact;

that it would not overwhelm him with aston-

olls government, Senator Howe said: "If Packard was not elected governor of Louisi-

ano, nothing can be more certain than that

claim of Packard's rival. It was his duty to

stitutional duty to require Packard to sur-render his office, he should have also recog-

see no possible escape from the conclusion, either that the President has usurped his own office, or that he has aided Governor Nicholls

During his speech Senator Howe reflected

severely upon the President for appointing a

At the conclusion of Senator Howe's

speech, the senate went into executive ses

IN THE HOUSE.

A communication from Consul-General

Clarke, of Havana, detailing the circumstances of the illness and death from yellow-

suspend the rules and pass the bill to authorize the coinage of gold and silver on the same

terms, and to permit a deposit thereof for the same purpose, was rejected—yeas, 140; nays, 102—not two-thirds in the affirmative. Mr. Schleicher introduced a bill to regulate

vides that such coin shall be a legal-tender

and that whenever presented in amounts of

for any amount not exceeding ten dollars,

treasury shall issue therefor legal-tender

Mr. Gause introduced a bill for the more

conomic and accurate survey of the public

EX-SHERIFF A. P. CURRY BEFORE THE

The house postoffice committee examined

but one witness this m rning—Amos P. Curry, of Little Rock—w o had the contract for carrying the mail twice a week, on horseback, between Little Rock and Pine Bluff,

his compensation being nine hundred dollars

HOUSE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT INVES-

the value of subsidiary silver coin.

lands. Referred.

Adjourned.

TIGATIONS.

non, and soon after adjourned.

nized the duty of surrendering his own.

Referring to the recognition of the Nich-

actually existed, and he [Howe]

Base Music. IN THE SENATE. To be aroused from sweet and delicious WASHINGTON, March 25.-Senator Walslumber by a "cat serenade," is on a par with being annoyed in church by the steady ce submitted an amendment to the house bill to repeal the specie resumption act, which provides that on and after July 1, 1878, Unihacking and coughing of individuals who neglect to take Dr. Bull's cough syrup. ted States legal-tender notes shall be receiva-ble for all debts and dues, both public and private, and that any national banking MARRIED. WHEELER-JONES-In the Linden Street Christian Church, Monday, March 25, 1878, by Rev. David Walk, Mr. CHARLES A. WHERENE and MISS JULIA A. Jones, daughter of Jasper N. Jones, both of

THE members of St. Elmo Commandery,
No. 15, K. T., are hereby ordered to attend, at their asylum, in full dress, this
(TUESDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for the
purpose of conferring the Order of Knight Templar.
All fratres courteously invited.
By order
A. J. WHEELER, E. C.
JOHN D. HUHN, Recorder.

the subsequent proceedings of confisca-tion under it were absolutely void. The character of the parties as rebels did not deprive them of the right to contract with

and to sell to each other, except where expressly forbidden by the United States, or where the act would have been inconsistent with or have tended to weaken their authority. Reversed.

Adams paying to Curry fifty dollars a quarter

IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE SUPREME

No. 122, Conrad es. Wapples et al., error to the circuit court for Louisiana. In this case it is held that the confiscation act of 1862 ap-

ration for his giving it up.



APOLLINARIS NATURAL

Mineral Water!

falcation charged eight years, tried and acquitted on the merits of the case, and the in-The Queen of Table Waters. the same offense.
Senator Howe said it was due to truth to HIGHLY EFFERVESCENT. Dr. Hunter McGuire, Richmond (Surgeon to late Stonewall Jackson), "Healthful and delightful to drink. Valuable in Dyspepeta and

Gout."

Prof. J. A. Wanklyn. St. George Hosp.,
London. "Highly effervescent, wholesome,
and absolutely pure; superior to all others."

Pr. R. Ogden Doremus. "Absolutely pure
and wholesome; superior to all for daily use;
free from all the objections urged against Croton
and artificially-aerated waters." administration came into power, the attorney-general received from the district-attorney in New Orleans a list of the old cases pending, and one against Whitaker was wiped off the ticket with a

Peter Hood, President of the Herts, Medical Society, etc. "Superior to Vichy and Vals."

Peter Boulety, etc. "Superior to Vichy and Vals."

Peter Squire, F.L.S., Chemist to the Queen. 10th Edition of Companion to the British Pharmacoperia, "Exhibarating; Good for Sickness, Dyspepsia and Loss of Appetite."

MacNamara, F.R.C.S., C.I.S., Surgren to Westminster Hosp., London. "More Wholesome and Refreshing than Soda or Seltzer Water." general course of business, without any un-derstanding with the President. The re-marks of Senator Howe would imply that

Water."
Herman Weber, M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician to the German Hosp., London.
"Of great value in lithic acid diathesis, in catarrh of the bladder, and of the respiratory organs; agreeable and useful."

FRED'K DE BABY & CO.,

41 and 43 Warren St., New York,

Sole Agents for United States and Canadas.

FOR SALE BY

DEALERS, GROCERS AND DRUGGISTS,

EVERY genuine bottle bears the Yellow latel

Dissolution of Partnership.

WE here notify, that Mr. OSCAR BEJACH, a member of the firm of A. Bejach, Less & Co., Atkins, Ark., and A. Bejach & Co., Russeliville, has this day, by mutual consent, sold his entire interest to Mr. A. Bejach, senior partner of the firms.

A. BEJACH.

SAMUEL LESS.

OSCAR BEJACH. Chickasaw Building & Loan Association. THE regular monthly meeting occurs on THURS-DAY, March 28th, over Union and Planters Bank, when the money will be loaned out. Dues must be paid by that time, or fines will be enforced. Stock for sale.

A. HATCHETT, Secretury.

LEAVING THE CITY. POB SALE—Stock and fixtures of two Family Groceries, Butcher Counter, two Blocks, two Iceboxes and Tools, Household Furniture, one Wardrobe and Couch, handsome English set China, two new Sewing-Machines; also, a single set Cricketing apparatus. If not sold before 22d April, will be sold on that date by public auction. J. AINSWORTH & SON, corner Hernando road and Clay street and Vance and Avery.

NOTICE.

IISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSER BAILBOAD COMPANY, Secretary and Treasurer's Office.

OUPONS, due 1st April, 1878, from consolidated
bonds, series A, of this company, will be paid
at the Union and Planters Bank, Memphis, or at the
Importers and Traders National Bank, New York,
as bolders may elect.

S. H. LAMB,
S. Carretary and Transpirer. Memphis, March 22, 1878. Notice.

THE Floral Department of the Nurseries of R. G. Craig & Co. have been this day sold to Messrs. J. H. Nale & Co., who will continue the same as here-tofore, at the Seed store of R G. Craig & Co., 379 Main street, Memphis. Thanking a most liberal public for past patronage, we bespeak a continuance of the same to the above firm.

March 22, 1878. R. G. CRAIG & CO.

J.H.NALE&CO FLOWERS.

Bedding Plants, Ornamental Shrubbery,

and General Nursery Stock. We offer for sale at lowest RETAIL and WHOLE-SALE rates, what we believe to be the largest and best assorted stock of the above articles in the Southwest. Fine Roses a specialty. ins and Ward a committee to receive the body 379 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

MASONICTEMPLE OF MEMPHIS.

THE Directors of the Masonic Temple of Mem-phis request that the stockholders thereof shall assemble at the Masonic Lodge-room (Odd-Fellows Hall), on Friday, March 29, 1878, at 7 o'clock p.m.,

for the purpose of considering the propriety and necessity of issuing bonds for the further construction of the Temple, etc.

A full report will be made of the condition of the Temple, showing recepts, expenditures, etc.

By order of the Directors.

DAVID P. HADDEN, President.

A J. When E. Secretary. A. J. WHEELER, Secretary.

LOAN ASSOCIATIONS. New Series! New Series! New Series!

WORKINGMEN'S

Building and Loan Association.

SSUES a new series of stock every quarter; com menced business in 1873, and has beer and is a SUCCESS. Stated meetings held on FIRST TUES-DAY EVENING of each month at their office, 291 Main street, up-stairs, to make loans. Seventh Series commences April 1, 1878. Subscribe new. Money to Loan! Stock for Sale! No Back Dues L. LAGRILL, President.